A Few Definitions

In the table on the inside fold, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Not Detected (ND): Means not detected & indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l): One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/l): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

The FDEP sets drinking water standard for secondary contaminants and has determined that odor is an aesthetic concern at certain levels of exposure. Odor was sampled in July 2014 and was found at a higher level than is allowed by the State. However, recheck samples taken in November 2014 and averaged with the original sample were below the MCL and thus not a violation. Odor, as a secondary drinking water contaminant, does not pose a health risk. We will continue to sample as required by rule and work with the Department as needed.

EPA's Guide on Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Hurlburt Field is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The sources of drinking water include aquifer, rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants That May be Present in Source Water Include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses & bacteria, which may come form sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, & wildlife.

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts & metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) Pesticides & herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, & residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic & volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes & petroleum production, & can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, & septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil & gas production & mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants & potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed below.

Hurlburt Field Public Affairs: 884-7464
Hurlburt Field Housing Office: 884-7505
Hurlburt Field Bioenvironmental Engineering: 881-1822
EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791
Centers for Disease Control & Prevention: 1-800-232-4636

This report will be mailed to customers only upon request and is available at Bioenvironmental Engineering, Bldg 91043, upon request.

This Report is for You!

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report that shows our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Our water source is acquired from five wells. These wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Due to the excellent quality of our aquifer, the only treatment process required is chlorine disinfection to meet Florida Administrative Code standards prior to public water system distribution.

In 2015, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are six potential sources of contamination identified for this system with low to moderate susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp

If you have any questions concerning your water or this report, please contact Bioenvironmental Engineering 881-1822 or Civil Engineering Utilities, Mr. Alan Cox at 884-5957. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about your water quality.

We at Hurlburt Field work around the clock to provide top quality water to our customers. We ask for your support in protecting and conserving our water resources. They are critical to the continued well-being of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

THOMAS B. PALENSKE, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 1st Special Operations Wing

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

The Hurlburt Field Bioenvironmental Engineering Office routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on monitoring results for the period of 1 January to 31 December, 2015. Data obtained before 1 January 2015, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

2015 Hurlburt Field Water Quality Table

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant & Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo,/yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Sources of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	Jul & Oct 14	N	0.2	ND-0.2	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium (ppm)	Jul & Oct 14	N	0.33	0.11-0.33	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	Jul & Oct 14	N	1	ND-1	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Jul & Oct 14	N	1.1	0.09-1.1	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Selenium (ppb)	Jul & Oct 14	N	11	ND-11	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	Jul & Oct 14	N	130	100-130	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	March-15	N	0.03	ND-0.03	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant & Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo,/yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) (Stage 1)	Jan-Dec 14	N	1.03	0.7-1.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Jul-15	N	17.2	5.5-17.2	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Jul-15	N	70.6	21.2-70.6	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant & Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo,/yr.)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Results	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Sources of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Jun-Sep 14	N	0.5	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Jun-Sep 14	N	1.4	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant & Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo,/yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Number	MCLG	MCL	Likely Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	Jan - Dec 15	N	1	0	For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in >1 sample collected during a month.	Naturally present in the environment

Secondary Contaminants Table

Contaminant & Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo,/yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Sources of Contamination
Odor (threshold odor number)	Jul - Nov 14	N	4	ND-4	NA	3	Naturally occurring organics